

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes ☒   
no ☐

Property Name: E. L. Umberger Farm Inventory Number: F-3-013  
Address: 8130 B Gas House Pike City: Frederick Zip Code: 21701  
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Frederick  
Owner: George Umberger and Margaret Allen, Trustees Is the property being evaluated a district? ☐ yes  
Tax Parcel Number: 6 Tax Map Number: 67 Tax Account ID Number: 544677  
Project: Monocacy Boulevard Central Section Agency: Army Corps of Engineers  
Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property located within a historic district? ☒ yes ☐ no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: F-3-243  
NR-listed district ☐ yes Eligible district ☒ yes District Name: Gas House Pike Rural Historic District  
Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource ☒ yes ☐ no Non-contributing but eligible in another context ☐

*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible ☐ yes ☐ no

Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

**Property Description**

The E. L. Umberger Farm contains 20 buildings consisting of a dwelling, a bank barn, a dairy barn, a dairy, a corncrib, four silos, and nine storage buildings. Two buildings were not visible from the public right-of-way; however, they were visible in aerial photographs of the property. The dwelling is located on the north side of Gas House Pike and is recessed from the road. The property consists of 2.2 acres. The property also includes the George Umberger dwelling (F-3-014). Both dwellings previously were documented in Maryland Inventory of Historic Places forms completed in 1979. Although the E.L. Umberger dwelling was included in the earlier documentation, the agricultural outbuildings were not discussed.

The property owner refused access to the property. The architectural survey was conducted from the public right-of-way and from adjacent property owned by the City of Frederick. Binoculars aided the surveyed.

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Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended ☐  
Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None  
Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

[Signature] ✓  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

[Signature]  
Reviewer, NR Program

3/20/09  
Date  
3/26/09  
Date

2009 00618

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**Building Descriptions**

Domestic Buildings

Dwelling

An early nineteenth-century, two-story stone dwelling is located on the north side of Gas House Pike and faces south. The dwelling terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. A two-story ell was constructed on the north elevation. The four-bay building has ghost lines of a former porch at the first floor south elevation with an off-center entrance providing interior access to the dwelling. The dwelling has four brick chimneys. A central brick chimney and two interior, gable-end chimneys are located in the principal block; a central brick chimney is located in the ell. The dwelling employs a number of window types. South elevation windows are six-over-six light, double-hung, wood-sash units, with brick jack arches characterizing the window openings. Windows on the east elevation are one-over-one light, double-hung, wood-sash units. The two gable end windows on the east elevation are three-light, fixed-sash units. A basement door is located on the south end of the east elevation. A shed-roof porch defines the first floor of the east elevation. The north and west elevations of the building are not visible from the public right-of-way.

A cement pad is located in the front (south) yard of the dwelling.

Wood Shed

A small wood, front-gable building is located at the northeast corner of the dwelling's ell and faces south. A hinged wood door is found on the south elevation. A window opening is located in the east elevation. The north and west elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way. Building use could not be determined from the public right-of-way.

Wood-frame Building with Chimney

A wood-frame building with wood siding and a brick chimney is located west of the dwelling. The building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The building appears to have an entrance on the east elevation. The south elevation has an off-center, window opening; the type of window is not visible. The west elevation is blind and the north elevation is not visible. Building use could not be determined from the public right-of-way.

Single-Story Building

A single-story building is located north of the dwelling. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in metal. One window opening on the east elevation was visible. Construction materials and the type of window could not be determined. The north, west, and south elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way. Building use could not be determined from Gas House Pike.

Agricultural Outbuildings

Bank Barn and Silo

A bank barn is located north of the dwelling. The building rests on a stone foundation and terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal. Vertical wood planks are used as a cladding material. Paired arched windows are located in the gable end of the east elevation. Window openings also are present in the barn's lower level. The size, type, and location of remaining openings are not discernible due to distance and the presence of foliage.

A silo is located north of the bank barn.

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Dairy Barn and Silos

A long, rectangular, concrete-block dairy barn is located south of the bank barn. The ca. 1930 building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. Rusticated concrete-block is employed on the west elevation. Vertical wood siding is located in the gable ends of the east and west elevations. The building employs a variety of window types. One-over-one light windows flank a sliding-track wood door on the west elevation. A six-light wood window is located in the gable. Six-over-six light windows define the south elevation. It was not possible to determine the type of window materials or the number of bays on the south elevation from the public right-of-way. What appear to be wood-plank sliding track doors are flanked by louvered windows on the east elevation. A wood-frame hyphen with a sliding tract door and multi-light window was constructed on the south elevation. The hyphen connects the dairy barn to the dairy.

Three poured-concrete silos and one corrugated-metal silo with a round metal roof are found on the north elevation of the milking parlor. The roofs of the poured-concrete silos are no longer extant.

Dairy

The single-story, rusticated concrete-block building is located south of the milking parlor. The ca. 1930 building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal and faces west. Vertical wood siding is located in the gable ends. A double-leaf, multi-light door provides access to the building on the west elevation. The two-bay south elevation has one one-over-one light, vinyl-sash and paired six-over-six light, vinyl-sash units. The east and north elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way.

Corn Crib/Wagon Shed

A wood-frame corn crib/wagon shed is located south of the dairy barn. The building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in metal panels. Corn cribs flank a large opening that is centered on the west elevation. One wood door per corn crib is found on the west elevation. A shed roof, which is partially collapsed, was appended to the building's east elevation. A shed-roof, wood-frame addition clad in metal appears to have been constructed on the building's north elevation. The north elevation is not visible-from the public right-of-way.

Large Metal Equipment Storage Building

A late twentieth-century equipment storage building is located northeast of the dwelling. The metal building terminates in a side-gable roof sheathed in metal. The building appears to rest on a poured-concrete foundation. Wood posts divide the building's south elevation into five bays. The east, west, and north elevations are not visible from the public right-of-way.

Small Wood-frame Building

A small wood-frame building with shed roof is located immediately south of the large metal equipment storage building. Roof form and materials and openings could not be determined from the public right-of-way.

Concrete-block Building

A late-twentieth century concrete-block building is located north of the dairy barn. The single-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and faces south. The building terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in metal. Vertical wood siding is located in the gable end. A vertical board wood door with metal strap hinges is centered on the south elevation. The west elevation has a two-light window at the eave. There was no access to the east and north elevations.

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**Small Equipment Shed**

A single-story equipment shed is located north of the dwelling and west of the large metal equipment storage building; the building faces south. The three-bay building appears to have a flat roof. Cladding materials are not discernible from the public right-of-way.

**Single-Story Brick Building**

A small, single-story, common-bond brick building is located northeast of the stone dwelling. The building terminates in a gable roof sheathed in standing seam metal. The south elevation has two small windows; one window is a single-light unit and one window is boarded shut. An opening on the west elevation has been enclosed with brick.

**Equipment Shed**

A four-bay wood-frame equipment storage building is located northwest of the dwelling. The building faces south and terminates in a shed roof covered with standing seam metal. The building is clad in metal.

Two buildings were not visible from the public right-of-way or the adjacent city-owned property; however, they appear on aerial photographs of the property. A site map identifying all buildings on the property is attached.

**Property History**

Deed research suggests that the property was owned by the Schley family, owners of the adjoining Schley farm (F-3-012) documented in a Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form in 1979 (Sheetenhelm 1979). The Schleys acquired the property during the early nineteenth century. The earlier MIHP form suggests the dwelling associated with the subject property was constructed by Joseph G. Miller in 1864 (Sheetenhelm 1979). However, a dwelling, which is identified as Col. E. Schley's heirs, appears on the 1858 Bond map of Frederick County (Bond 1858). Visual observation further supports an early-nineteenth century construction date. Stylistically, the dwelling incorporates features of an early-nineteenth century German house form.

Edward Schley and Eve Margaret (Brengele) Schley were married December 4, 1827 in Frederick, Maryland (Quynn 2001:286). Edward Schley had been acquiring property in the Gas House Pike area when in 1835, Eve Margaret inherited fifty-eight acres at her father's death. With this land acquisition, the Schley's farmland totaled 260 acres. The Schley's had twelve children survive into adulthood: Anna, Mary, Benjamin Henry, Ellen, Franklin, Alice, Louisa, Edward, Rose, Thomas, Fannie, and Gilmore (U.S. Census 1850; 1860; 1870).

Edward Schley was recorded in the 1850 U.S. Census as a 46 year-old-farmer with real estate valued at \$33,000.00. Cynthia Goings, a 45 year-old free African-American woman, also was living with the family. Edward Schley owned seven slaves ranging in age from 1 to 18 and according to that year's agricultural census, he owned 265 acres of improved land. The farm was worth \$23,000.00 and the livestock, consisting of ten horses, eight milk cows, five other cattle, and ninety swine was worth \$1,100.00. Farm crops yielded 1,200 bushels of wheat 1,500 bushels of Indian corn, 30 bushels of rye, 250 bushels of oats, 60 bushels of peas and beans, 20 tons of hay, and 16 bushels of clover seed. The Schley's slaughtered \$300 worth of livestock and produced 400 pounds of butter (Hitselberger 1978).

Edward Schley died in 1857; Eve Margaret Schley retained ownership of seven slaves ranging in age from two to sixty in 1860. She sold the property consisting of two hundred and sixty acres to Joseph Routzahn on April 1, 1862 (Frederick County Land Records Liber BGF 7/Folio 366). Eve Margaret Schley continued to live in the Frederick vicinity, residing on East Patrick Street with many of her adult children.



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Joseph Routzahn and his wife, Elizabeth acquired the property from Eve Margaret Schley in 1862; and owned the property for two years. Joseph Routzahn was active in the Frederick community. He served on the Frederick County Commission for the 1861 through 1863 term. The following term, 1863 through 1865, Routzahn served as President and visited Annapolis for the purpose of receiving more funding from the State War Department (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.a.). The Routzahn's sold the farm on June 7, 1864 to Henry and Eliza A. Culler; they in turn sold it six months later, December 16, 1864, to Joseph G. Miller (Frederick County Land Records Liber JWLC 1/Folio 632; Liber JWLC 2/Folio 227).

Joseph G. Miller was another prominent Frederick County resident. He was an elected trustee for the Almshouse in 1860 and for Montevue Hospital in 1878. Miller also served two consecutive terms on the County Commission, from 1861 to 1865, and was elected President of the County Commission for the 1865-1867 term and again for the 1887-1889 term. During his first term of presidency, the commission concentrated on improving the road system and the second term focused on assisting county residents with tax and financial problems (Englebrecht 2001:864, 918, 1140; Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.a.).

Joseph G. and Sarah C. Miller sold the property for \$21,000 to his brother-in-law, John Smith, on November 21, 1873. The property then consisted of one hundred seventeen acres. Joseph had divided the land and sold parcels separately. John Smith was married to Joseph Miller's sister, Mary A. Miller.

The property transferred ownership several times before it was acquired by James Gladhill from Joseph G. Miller in 1873 (Frederick County Land Records Liber AF 5/Folio 541). However, census records indicate James Gladhill, along with his wife Caroline, and their four children, Mary S., James L., William, and Caroline, were living on Gas House Pike as early as 1870 (U.S. Census 1870). James Gladhill's real estate was valued at \$27,000 and his personal property was valued at \$3,000 (U.S. Census 1870).

John Hahn purchased the property consisting of 110 acres from the heirs of James Gladhill in 1906. According to the census, John Hahn lived on the property with his wife Margaret and their two sons (U.S. Census 1910). The Hahns acquired 110 acres and five acres from the Gladhill heirs and Joseph G. Miller, respectively, in two separate transactions (Frederick County Land Records Liber 274/Folio 234, Liber 282/Folio 203). The property sold several times before it was acquired by Charles and Annie Stup in 1923 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 342/Folio 413). Roy and Alta Putnam sold three tracts of land containing four acres, 115 acres, and the Reifsnider mill race to the Stups (Frederick County Land Records Liber 342/Folio 413). Charles and Annie Stup lived on the property with their daughter Agnes, and Joseph Stang, a boarder (U.S. Census 1930). The Stups owned the property until 1936, when they sold it to Charles Houck, Sr. and Virgie Houck (Frederick County Land Records Liber 401/Folio 565).

Edna Cook Umberger acquired the property consisting of three tracts from Charles Houck, Sr., and Virgie Houck in 1937 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 406/Folio 560). The three tracts included in the transaction consisted of four acres, 115 acres, and the Reifsnider mill race. George Umberger acquired the property in March 1988. The property consisted of 115 acres, lots 8 through 21 of Sunrise Villa, and lot 1 of Sunrise Villa (Frederick County Land Records Liber 1527/Folio 869). The transaction included the same real estate conveyed to George Umberger and Margaret Allen, the trustees for Edward Umberger, and which was conveyed to them upon the death of Edward Umberger on 24 January 1985 (Frederick County Land Records Liber 1527/Folio 869).

Census records are unavailable after 1930. A review of the genealogy vertical files available at the Historical Society of Frederick County did not yield relevant data on the Umberger family. The attached chain of title provides additional information on property ownership. Today the property comprises 2.2 acres. The E.L. Umberger house (F-3-013) documented in a MIHP form completed in 1979 also is located on the property.

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**Thematic Context: Nineteenth Century Domestic Architecture**

Visual observation suggests the building was constructed during the first half of the nineteenth century. A four-bay building with an off-center entrance suggests a "flurkuchenhaus" or German house form. In plan, the flurkuchenhaus consisted of a "stube" (parlor) and "kuche," where the fireplace was located (Bergengren 2004:26). The basement door on the east elevation also supports a German precedent. The door suggests the presence of a barrel-vaulted cellar used for food storage (Bergengren 2004:26). The irregular fenestration and asymmetrical façade also are evocative of the flurkuchenhaus form (Bergengren 2004:26). A more in-depth diagnostic assessment of the dwelling could confirm a German house type.

The dwelling later was modified to include an ell with two-story porch. These modifications resulted in the dwelling taking on the form of a Maryland Piedmont farmhouse, a mid-nineteenth century vernacular regional house type. Character-defining features of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse include a two-story dwelling with integral ell; a three-, four-, or five-bay façade; and a gable roof. A double-tiered porch located on the inner side of the ell also was a character-defining feature (Getty 1987:94). Gable-end interior chimneys at one or both gables of the main block and the ell's gable end were common (Getty 1987:94).

**Thematic Context: Regional Agricultural Practices during the Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth Centuries**

Small grain and livestock farming proved prosperous for Frederick County farmers during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries (Reed 1993). The presence of rich grasslands contributed to the growth of livestock and cattle production. However, the raising of livestock accounted for a small percentage of Frederick County farm operations during the period (Reed 1993; Grandine 2001).

Advances in transportation, specifically high-speed rail transportation, impacted the county's agriculture industry. Other factors also influenced the agriculture industry. The post-Civil War agricultural depression resulted in the diversification of crops. Scientific and mechanized farming impacted the scale of farming. Grain production in Frederick County continued during the late nineteenth century, despite the shift in wheat cultivation from the region to the Western and Mid-Western United States (Lanier and Herman 1997:178-179).

The bank barn, a well-established agricultural building type by the 1830s, was popular in the Mid-Atlantic region during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Bank barns incorporated into a single building almost all of a farm's storage, processing, animal shelter, and other related functions. One side of the barn was built into an earthen embankment for ease of entry. A forebay projected over the ground level of the building; this level typically contained animal stalls and opened onto a paddock area. Frame bank barns featured a post-and-rail construction system and vertical siding on the exterior, upper level walls. The lower level was constructed of masonry.

The corncrib was another "obligatory" agricultural outbuilding because of the universality of the grain throughout the south (Vlach 2003:153). Corn cribs were constructed to protect crops against the weather and animals. Early corn cribs were constructed of rough, round, or split logs (Long 1972:28). Later corn cribs were constructed of "narrow lumber slats" (Noble and Cleek 1995:155). The cribs were elevated on piers and terminated in gable roofs. Doors located at one or both ends of the building provided access to the crib's interior (Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission [PHMC] n.d.a). Designed to prevent mold and mildew, the cribs were narrow to enable a slow and steady drying process (Noble and Cleek 1995:155).

Larger farms required more than one corn crib, particularly if the land was farmed by the property owner and a tenant (Long 1972:29). The separate corn cribs may have been joined under one roof. Corn cribs with a single roof

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were constructed with an entrance at both ends of the building to allow a wagon or tractor to drive between the cribs to enable filling (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116). This area between the cribs also could be used for husking or for storing farm equipment such as cornshellers, baskets, bags, shovels, scoops, and other equipment (Long 1972:29; Vlach 2003:116; PHMC n.d.a).

By the mid-1950s, harvest technology changed. The use of combines made the shelling of corn in the fields possible, and the use of artificial dryers eliminated the need for long drying periods (PHMC n.d.a). These two technological changes made the corn crib obsolete (PHMC n.d.a).

By the early twentieth century, Frederick County agricultural production switched from small grain and livestock to dairying. An increased demand in dairy products was the result of population increases. Bank barns were modified for dairying purposes. Health and hygiene became important considerations during the early twentieth century.

Designs for dairy barns that used smooth surfaces and building materials that could be easily cleaned were promoted. Twentieth-century materials including concrete floors, glass bricks, steel tubing, sliding doors, iron window and door frames, and steel trusses were common (Lanier and Herman 1997:221). Dairy barns were constructed with numerous large windows to aid proper ventilation (Lanier and Herman 1997:221). Frederick County was one of the largest dairy producers in the state by the late twentieth century (Frederick County Economic and Community Development Commission 1987:7). By 2002, 195,827 acres of Frederick County land were engaged in agriculture; and the county's 161 dairy farms made Frederick County the number one milk producer in the state (Frederick County Board of County Commissioners n.d.b).

The construction of the concrete-block dairy also was built in response to the changing sanitary and hygiene standards for milk production. During the early twentieth century, regulations required the separation of milk from the barn through the construction of a separate building for storing milk (PHMC n.d.b). The U.S. Department of Agriculture developed standardized plans for the construction of dairies (PHMC n.d.b). The dairy was used to store and cool milk before it was transported (PHMC n.d.b).

The prevalence of dairy farming made the use of silos for the storage of livestock feed a necessity. Silos enabled farmers to efficiently accommodate large numbers of dairy cows. The construction of silos did not become common practice until the early quarter of the twentieth century. A silo census taken in 1882 by the Department of Agriculture recorded 91 silos in 16 states; two silos were reported in Maryland (Reynolds 1988:11).

Silos were important in dairy farming because they enabled the year-round production of milk. Before the construction of silos became common practice, cows produced milk in spring and summer. Consequently, milk prices were higher in the fall and winter months when milk was unavailable (Beedle 2001:2). Through the construction of silos, farmers could store extra hay or corn to last through the winter. The availability of extra hay allowed farmers to provide a winter's food supply for their herds (Reynolds 1988:13; Beedle 2001:3). Silos resulted in lower feeding costs and, by using green fodder, cows produced milk year round (Reynolds 1988:13). The silos provided airtight storage for ensilage and prevented fermentation by preserving the silage until it was needed (Beedle 2001:2).

Early silos were constructed of wood and were constructed in a rectangular or octagonal form (Reynolds 1988:14, 20; Beedle 2001:3). Although some early silos were constructed of stone, such construction often required the skills of a mason, making the construction of stone silos expensive (Beedle 2001:5). By the 1920s, construction materials evolved from wood to reinforced concrete, poured concrete, or tile block (Reynolds 1988:41; Beedle 2001:9). Brick and tile silos were common in regions where such materials were readily available or shipped at

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reasonable costs (McCalmont 1939:2). Silos typically were constructed adjacent to the barn and connected to the feeding area (Beedle 2001:12).

The circular silo became popular, although other forms continued to be used during the early twentieth century (Reynolds 1988:41). Round silos solved several problems inherent in square or octagonal forms (Beedle 2001:6). The walls of a round silo were strong enough to withstand the lateral pressure caused by the silage (Beedle 2001:6). In addition, the cylindrical form eliminated the common problem of air pockets found in the corners of square silos (Beedle 2001:6). Due to contact with silage acids, the inside lining of the silos often rotted (Beedle 2001:6). By creating an air pocket between the interior wall and the outside, ventilation would reduce lining decay (Beedle 2001:6).

The number of silos constructed in the United States increased during the early decades of the twentieth century. By 1916, there were 100 silos in Maryland. The figure represented a nearly fifty-fold increase in the number of silos constructed between 1882 and 1916 (Reynolds 1988:51). According to the 1925 Census of Agriculture, a total of 2,022 silos were recorded in Maryland, with 295 silos, or 14.5 per cent of all silos, constructed in Frederick County (Department of Commerce 1926:13). Frederick County had the greatest number of silos in the state, suggesting its statewide dominance in dairy farming.

### **Evaluation**

The E.L. Umberger Farm was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4 [a-d]). The E.L. Umberger Farm is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County (Criterion A) and the historical trends in domestic architecture (Criterion C). Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The extant collection of agricultural and domestic buildings is typically associated with a nineteenth through an early-twentieth century farming operation. The existing buildings at the E.L. Umberger Farm, as a collection, successfully demonstrate nineteenth and early-twentieth century agricultural practices common to Frederick County. The large number of specialized agricultural outbuildings is representative of agricultural practices typical to Maryland. The collection of buildings, in particular the bank barn and the dairy barn, dairy, and silos, represents the diversification of agriculture that occurred.

The property also was evaluated for its potential as a rural historic landscape. A review of aerial photographs suggests that the property no longer retains the sufficient characteristics of patterns of spatial organization, circulation networks, boundary demarcations, and vegetation related to land use. The property boundaries have been reconfigured, boundary lines have been lost, and field patterns altered. These modifications have reduced the landscape's integrity.

The complex also represents the broad patterns of domestic architecture. The early-nineteenth century dwelling incorporates elements, including the irregular fenestration and off-center entrance, of the "flurkuchenhaus" or German house form. The basement door on the dwelling's east elevation suggests the presence of a barrel-vaulted cellar. The dwelling later was modified to include an ell with two-story porch. These modifications resulted in the dwelling taking on the form of a Maryland Piedmont farmhouse, a mid-nineteenth century vernacular regional house type. The E.L. Umberger dwelling incorporates character-defining features of the Maryland Piedmont farmhouse, including an ell with a double-tiered porch located on the inner side of the ell. The dwelling and agricultural outbuildings are representative of a type, period, and method of construction. The E.L. Umberger Farm possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to merit consideration for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a Frederick County farm for the period of the early nineteenth century through the 1950s.



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MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 10

F-3-13

Photo Log

MIHP # F-3-013

E.L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: Melissa Crosby

Photos taken on: 13 May 2008

Photo paper and ink: HP Vivera ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_01 - Setting, looking north

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_02 - Setting, looking east

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_03 - Dwelling, south elevation

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_04 - Dwelling, east elevation

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_05 - Equipment shed, small equipment shed, wood-frame building with chimney, south elevation

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_06 - Bank barn, dairy barn, dairy, and concrete-block building, east elevation

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_07 - Corn crib, dairy barn, silos, and bank barn, east and south elevations

F-3-013\_2008-05-13\_08 - Bank barn and large metal equipment storage building, south elevation

Kirsten Peeler, Project Manager  
Melissa Crosby Architectural  
Historian

R. Christopher Goodwin &  
Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street

Prepared by:

Frederick, Maryland 21701

Date Prepared: July 2008

To: George Umberger  
From: George Umberger and Margaret Allen  
Date: 28 March 1988 in 1527/869  
Amount: The sum of \$323,100.00 for three parcels of land: 1) 115 acres; 2) lots 8-21 of Sunrise Villa; 3) Lot 1 of Sunrise Villa; being the same real estate conveyed to George Umberger and Margaret Allen as trustees for Edward Umberger and then conveyed to them upon his death 24 January 1985.

To: Edna Cook Umberger and her husband  
From: Charles Houck, Sr. and Virgie Houck  
Date: 18 March 1937 in 406/560  
Amount: Three tracts of land; first containing four acres of land conveyed by William Wilkin to J. Otis King; second containing 115 acres conveyed by Charles Firestone to J. Otis King; and Reifsnider millrace conveyed by Harman L. Gaver to J. Otis King.

To: Charles Houck, Sr. and Virgie Houck  
From: Charles and Annie Stup  
Date: 6 April 1936 in 401/565  
Amount: Three tracts of land; first containing four acres of land conveyed by William Wilkin to J. Otis King; second containing 115 acres conveyed by Charles Firestone to J. Otis King; and Reifsnider millrace conveyed by Harman L. Gaver to J. Otis King.

To: Charles and Annie Stup  
From: Harry and Fannie Lonas  
Date: 29 October 1927 in 364/281  
Amount: Three tracts of land; first containing four acres of land conveyed by William Wilkin to J. Otis King; second containing 115 acres conveyed by Charles Firestone to J. Otis King; and Reifsnider millrace conveyed by Harman L. Gaver to J. Otis King.

To: Harry and Fannie Lonas  
From: Charles and Annie Stup  
Date: 19 May 1927 in 362/367  
Amount: Three tracts of land; first containing four acres of land conveyed by William Wilkin to J. Otis King; second containing 115 acres conveyed by Charles Firestone to J. Otis King; and Reifsnider millrace conveyed by Harman L. Gaver to J. Otis King.

To: Charles and Annie Stup  
From: Roy and Alta Putnam  
Date: 21 March 1923 in 342/413  
Amount: Three tracts of land; first containing four acres of land conveyed by William Wilkin to J. Otis King; second containing 115 acres conveyed by Charles Firestone to J. Otis King; and Reifsnider millrace conveyed by Harman L. Gaver to J. Otis King.

To: Roy and Alta Putnam  
From: J. Otis and Nettie King  
Date: 31 March 1919 in 328/16  
Amount: Three tracts of land; first containing four acres of land conveyed by William Wilkin to J. Otis King; second containing 115 acres conveyed by Charles Firestone to J. Otis King; and Reifsnider millrace conveyed by Harman L. Gaver to J. Otis King.

To: J. Otis King  
From: Charles W. Firestone and Nettie Firestone



Date: 31 March 1915 in 312/228

Amount: Tract of land containing 110 acres more or less and tract of land containing five acres. Being the same conveyed to John Hahn by deeds from Jacob Gladhill and Joseph G. Miller.

To: Charles Firestone and Nettie Firestone

From: John Hahn and Margaret Hahn

Date: 27 March 1914 in 308/296

Amount: Two parcels of land: first tract containing 110 acres and the second containing 5 acres along the Frederick and Monocacy Turnpike Road.

To: John M. Hahn

From: Jacob S. Gladhill and Fannie Gladhill his wife, William S. Gladhill, Leander Gladhill and Belle Gladhill his wife, John S. Schweigart and Fannie Schweigart his wife, Holldone Stoner and Mary Stoner his wife, Upton Gladhill and Laura Gladhill his wife, and Nannie Gladhill

Date: 20 March 1906 in 274/234

Amount: Sum of \$9,500.00, 110 acres conveyed to Hahn being the same conveyed to James Gladhill (deceased) from Joseph G. Miller.

To: James Gladhill

From: Joseph G. Miller

Date: 21 November 1873 in AF 5/541

Amount: Sum of \$12,650.00, total of 110 acres being the same conveyed to Joseph G. Miller by Henry Culler.

To: John M. Hahn

From: Joseph G. Miller and Sarah C. Miller

Date: 7 March 1908 in 282/203

Amount: Sum of \$50.00, being part of the same land conveyed to Joseph G. Miller by Henry Culler, 5 acres of ground.

To: Joseph G. Miller

From: Henry and Eliza Culler

Date: 16 December 1864 in JWLC 2/227

Amount: \$25,000.00 ...Being part of a tract of land, which was conveyed to Joseph Routzahn by E. Margaret Schley by deed...and which is described in a plat and survey made by John S. Ramsburgh County Surveyor in May 1864 as follows.

To: Henry Culler

From: Joseph Routzahn & Elizabeth Routzahn & William D. Bowers

Date: 7 June 1864 in JWLC 1/632

Amount: Consideration of \$22,400.00...do grant in fee simple...containing two hundred and twenty-six and one half acres of land and the said William D. Bowers doth hereby grant unto the said Henry Culler, an outlet or right of way for the purposes of ingress or egress to and from the property hereinbefore conveyed to the County road leading from Bowers Mill to Frederick City through the following described lands of said William D. Bowers...

To: Joseph Routzahn

From: Eve Margaret Schley

Date: 1 April 1862 in BGF 7/366

Amount: In consideration of the sum of \$20,800.00...do grant unto Joseph Routzahn the following tracts or parts of tracts of land, to wit:

All that part of tract of land heretofore devised to said Eve Margaret Schley by her late father John Brengle, by his last will and testament ... Liber GME 1...for fifty-eight acres more or less

The tract or part of a tract of land heretofore conveyed for 193 acres more or less to Edward Schley by William S. McPherson and wife and John McPherson and wife...JS 37/580

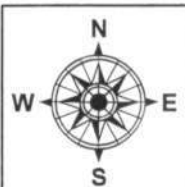
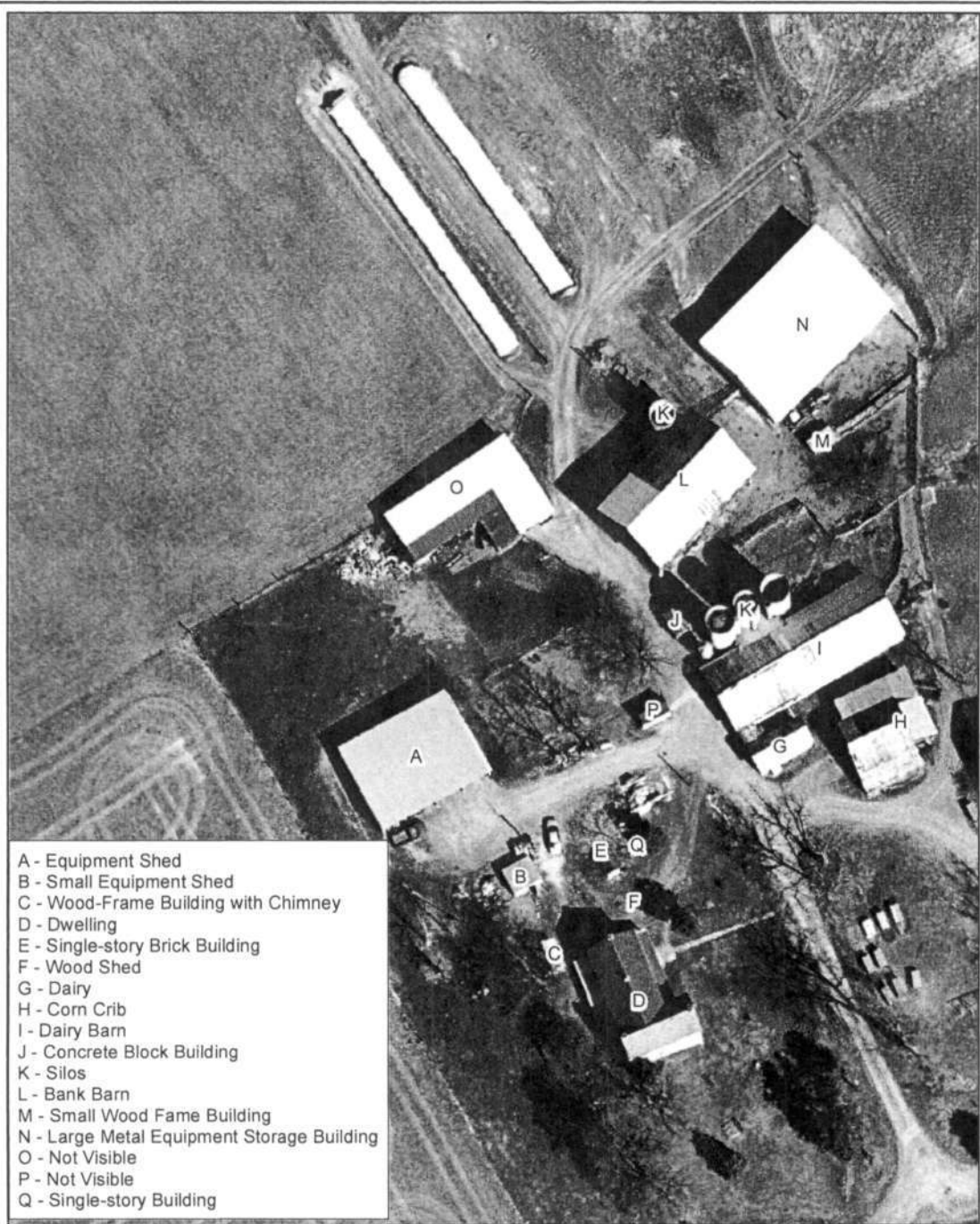
Also that tract of land heretofore conveyed to said Edward Schley by Andrew Diehl ...JS 37/417

Also that tract or part of a tract of land heretofore conveyed to said Edward Schley by William Ross & wife and others by deed JS 39/394 and by Baker Johnson & wife by deed...JS 42/161

John Johns & wife by deed...JS 42/160 (last three deeds being for one and the same tract of land which said tracts or parts of tracts of land, so as aforesaid conveyed to said Edward Schley were afterwards devised to said Eve Margaret Schley ....by last will and testament GH 1/196

...excepting that portion of the same ...conveyed by said Edward Schley in his lifetime to Cornelius Shriner by deed...HS 20/66

Containing two hundred and sixty acres of land more or less and does not include the part so as aforesaid conveyed to Cornelius Shriner.



Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

**F-3-013 E.L. Umberger House  
 Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
 Resource Sketch Map**

Date: 06/26/2008

Prepared By: CJS

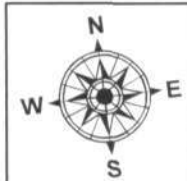
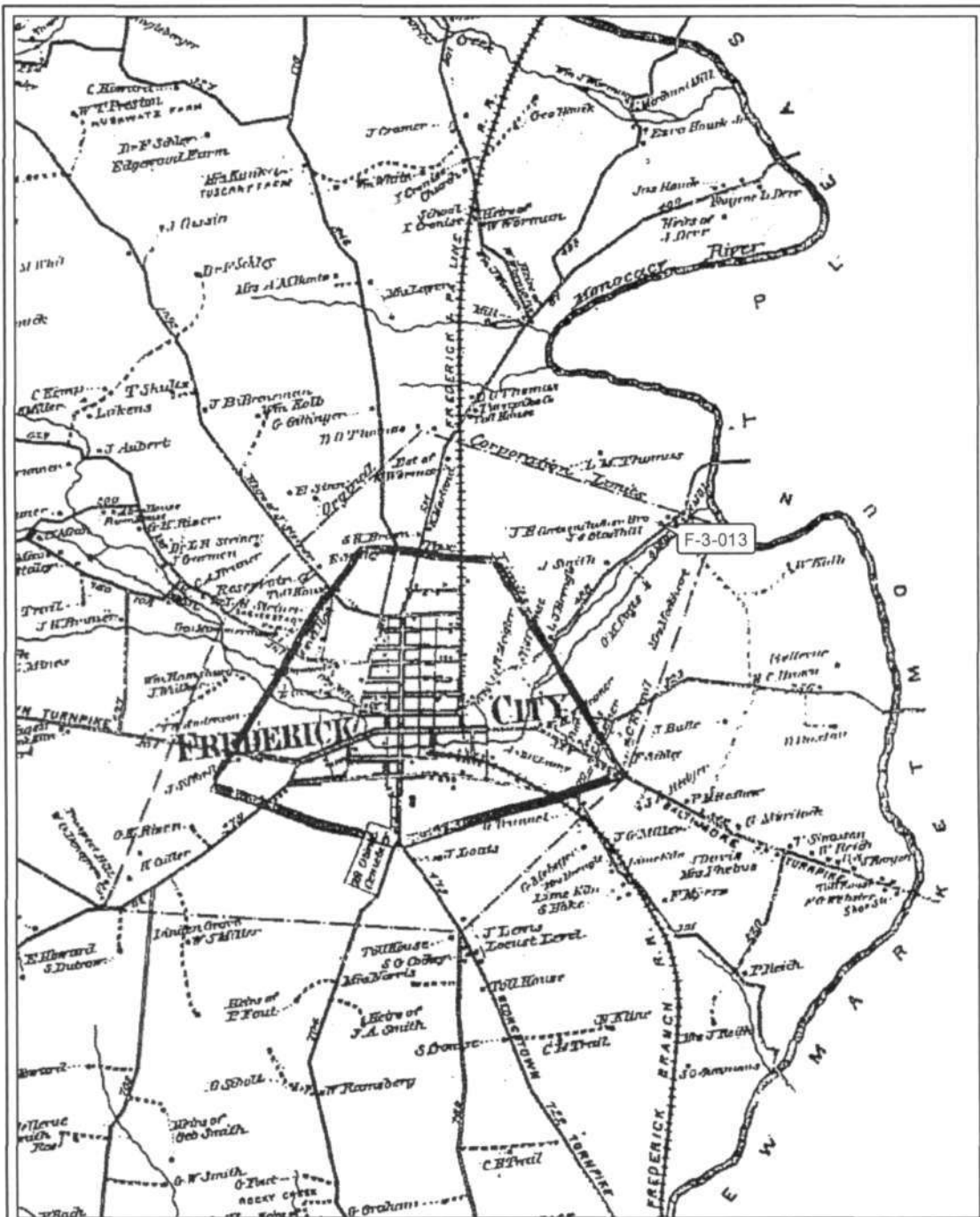


R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monopacy Blvd\3013.mxd







NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-013 E.L. Umberger House  
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
Lake's 1873 Atlas of Frederick County, MD

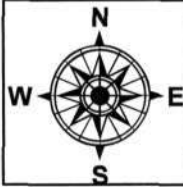
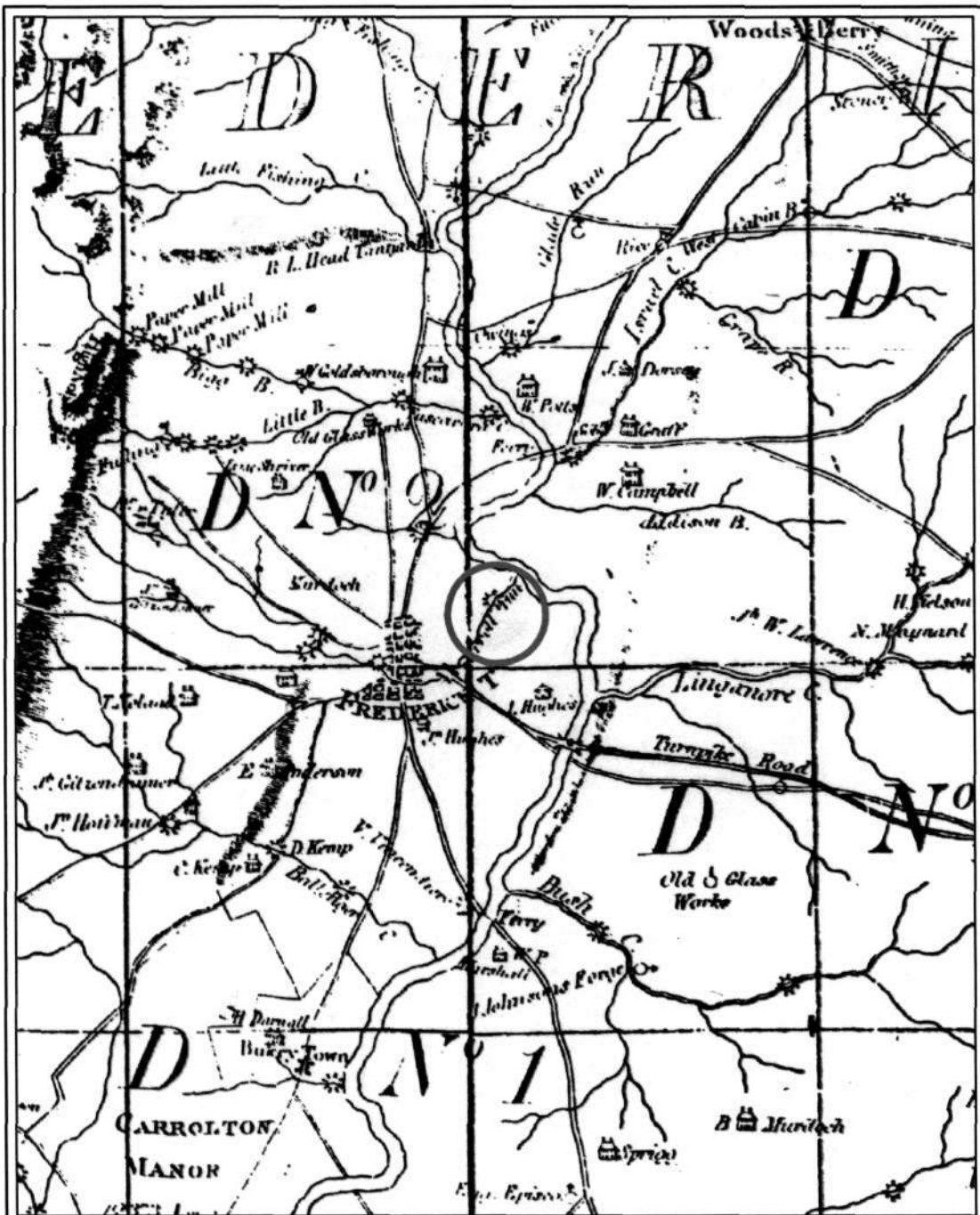
Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocopy: Bldg1873 Lake Map1873 3013.mxd



Project Area

NO SCALE AVAILABLE

F-3-013 E.L. Umberger House  
Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland  
Varle's 1808 Map of Frederick County, MD

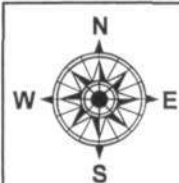
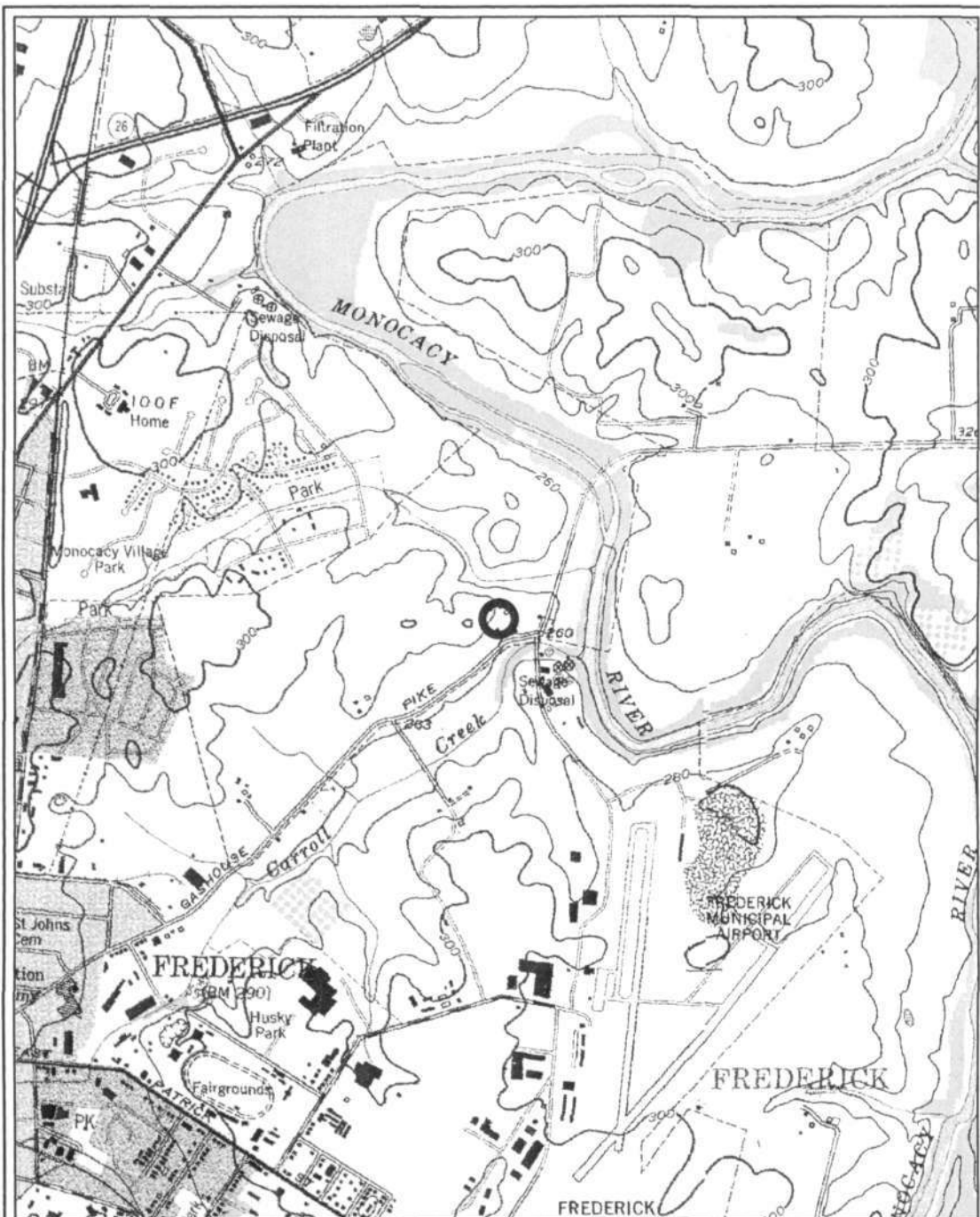
Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.  
241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocopy Blvd/1808 Varle Map/008\_3013.mxd



○ Property

0 1,000 2,000 4,000 Feet  
Disclaimer: This is for general location only.

**F-3-013 E.L. Umberger House**  
**Frederick, Frederick County, Maryland**  
**U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Frederick, MD**

Date: 06/20/2008

Prepared By: CJS



**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**  
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

Project: Data Monocacy Blvd 3013 Quad.mxd





F-3-13

E.L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPD F-3-013-2008-05-13-01

Setting, looking north

Photo #1 of 8



F-3-013

E.L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-013\_2008-05-13-02

Setting, looking east

Photo # 2 of 8





F-3-13  
E. L. Umberger Farm  
Frederick County, MD  
M. Crosby and K. Peeler  
05-13-2008  
MD SHPO F-3-013-2008-05-13\_03  
Dwelling, south elevation  
Photo # 3 of 8



F-3-13

E.L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-013-2008-05-13-04

Dwelling, east elevation

Photo # 4 of 8



F-3-013

E.L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-013-2008-05-13-05

Equipment shed, small equipment shed, wood-frame building  
with chimney, South elevation

Photo #5 of 8





F-3-013

E. L. Umberger Farm  
Frederick County, MD  
M. Crosby and K. Peeler  
05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-013\_2008-05-13-06

Bank barn, dairy barn, dairy, and concrete-block  
building, east elevation  
Photo #6 of 8



F-3-113

E.L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-013-2008-05-13\_07

Corn crib, dairy barn, silos, and bank barn, east and south elevations

Photo # 7 of 8



F-3-013

E. L. Umberger Farm

Frederick County, MD

M. Crosby and K. Peeler

05-13-2008

MD SHPO F-3-013-2008-05-13-08

Bank barn and large metal equipment storage building,  
South elevation

Photo # 8 of 8

F-3-13  
E. L. Umberger House  
Gas House Pike  
Private

Circa 1860  
Joseph G. Miller

The E. L. Umberger House, a two and a half story stone and brick residence, was built in the 1860's by Joseph G. Miller from land obtained from Henry Culler in 1864. The land was originally owned by Captain John Brengle, a hero of the War of 1812 from the Frederick area.

The house was built in two sections, one stone and one brick. The stone principal facade is four bays wide. The main entrance, a panelled wooden door set in a panelled recessed doorway with four light transom, is located in the second bay. Occupying the remaining bays are original 6/6 windows topped by flat arches. A three bay entrance porch spans the facade. The porch is supported by turned columns and decorated with decorative brackets and open cornice with spindle design trim.

The brick section of the structure is laid in common bond brick and is five bays wide. It features recessed panelled doorways in the second and fourth bays and 6/6 original windows. A two story open porch on the south side and a one story, five bay porch on the north side completes the brick addition. The entire structure rests on a stone rubble foundation. Four brick chimneys rise from the structure, two from the stone facade and two from the brick addition.

---



## INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC E. L. Umberger House

AND/OR COMMON

**2 LOCATION**

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixth M67/ P 6

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Frederick

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

## CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT  
☒ BUILDING(S)  
☐ STRUCTURE  
☐ SITE  
☐ OBJECT

## OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC  
☒ PRIVATE  
☐ BOTH

## PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS  
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

## STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED  
☐ UNOCCUPIED  
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

## ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED  
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED  
☐ NO

## PRESENT USE

☒ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM  
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK  
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE  
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS  
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC  
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☐ TRANSPORTATION  
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER:

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Mr. Edward L. Umberger

Telephone #: 663-4061

STREET &amp; NUMBER

Gas House Pike

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

Maryland 21701

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**COURTHOUSE,  
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Frederick County Courthouse

Liber #: 406

Folio #: 560

STREET &amp; NUMBER

North Court St.

CITY, TOWN

Frederick

STATE

Maryland

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR  
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

**7 DESCRIPTION**

F-3-13

**CONDITION**☐ EXCELLENT☐ GOOD☒ FAIR☐ DETERIORATED☐ RUINS☐ UNEXPOSED**CHECK ONE**☒ UNALTERED☐ ALTERED**CHECK ONE**☒ ORIGINAL SITE☐ MOVED

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE**

The E. L. Umberger House, a two and a half story brick and stone residence, faces east from the west side of Gas House Pike.

The house was built in two separate sections. The original section, the stone facade, is four bays wide. Occupying the second bay is the main entrance. It consists of a wooden panelled door set in a recessed panelled doorway. The door is topped by a four light transom. Occupying the remaining bays on the first and second floors are original 6/6 windows framed by original wooden panelled shutters on the first floor, and replacement wooden louvered shutters on the second. Brick flat arches crown the facade windows.

A three bay entrance porch spans the facade. The porch is supported by turned columns with decorative brackets. An open cornice with spindle trim lies below the standing seam tin roof which covers the porch. Decorative turned railing frames the space between the porch columns.

The stone facade rests on a stone rubble foundation. The entire structure is covered by an asphalt shingle roof, circa 1930. Below the roof is a plain boxed cornice with return. Two brick chimneys rise from this section; one from the north and one from the south gable end.

The rear addition to the stone facade is constructed of common bond brick.

The north side is five bays wide. Occupying the second and fourth bays on the first floor are the entrances to the rear section. The doors are wooden panelled doors set in recessed panelled doorways. They are topped by three light transoms. Occupying the remaining bays are original 6/6 windows framed by wooden louvered shutters. The windows are crowned by single wooden lintels.

A five bay porch spans the brick addition on the north side. It is supported by eight plain wooden columns. Plain wooden railing frames the space between the columns. The porch, like the rear brick addition as a whole, is covered by a standing seam tin roof. Two brick chimneys rise from the brick addition. The brick addition rests on a stone rubble foundation.

The south side of the structure features a two story open porch supported by plain wooden columns and framed by wood railing now partially missing. Occupying the second and fourth bays of this four bay section are wooden panelled doors set in recessed panelled doorways and topped by three light transoms.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

# 8 SIGNIFICANCE

F-3-13

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES Circa 1860's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Joseph G. Miller

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The E. L. Umberger House, a two and a half story stone and brick residence, faces east from the west side of Gas House Pike.

The land on which the house and farm are situated was part of the land deeded to Eve Margaret Schley by her father, Captain John Brengle, in 1834.<sup>1</sup> Captain John Brengle was a prominent member of the Frederick area. His home built in the early part of the nineteenth century, is situated at the beginning of the Gas House Pike. Captain Brengle distinguished himself as a war hero in the War of 1812.<sup>2</sup> The property passed through a number of owners until it was bought by Joseph G. Miller in 1864.<sup>3</sup> Joseph Miller was the builder of the structure. It remained in his possession until 1873.<sup>4</sup>

The E. L. Umberger House is significant as an example of vernacular architecture with excellent architectural details such as the recessed panelled doorways. The continuity of the residence is assured by such factors as the doorways and window treatments, though the house was built in two separate and distinct sections.

<sup>1</sup>Frederick County Record of Wills, Liber G.M.E. 2; Folio 86.

<sup>2</sup>T.J.C. Williams, History of Frederick County Maryland, (1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1967) Vol I, page 167.

<sup>3</sup>Frederick County Land Records, Liber J. W. L. C. 2; Folio 227.

<sup>4</sup>Ibid., Liber A.F. 5; Folio 541.

**9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES**

Frederick County Land Records.

Frederick County Record of Wills.

Williams, T.J.C., History of Frederick County Maryland (1910; rpt. Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1967) Vol I, page 167.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

**10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA**

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY \_\_\_\_\_

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE

COUNTY

STATE

COUNTY

**11 FORM PREPARED BY**

NAME / TITLE

clh

Deborah Sheetenhelm, Intern

ORGANIZATION

Frederick County Office of Historic Preservation

STREET & NUMBER

12 East Church St., Winchester Hall

CITY OR TOWN

Frederick

DATE

8/28/79

TELEPHONE

694-1063

STATE

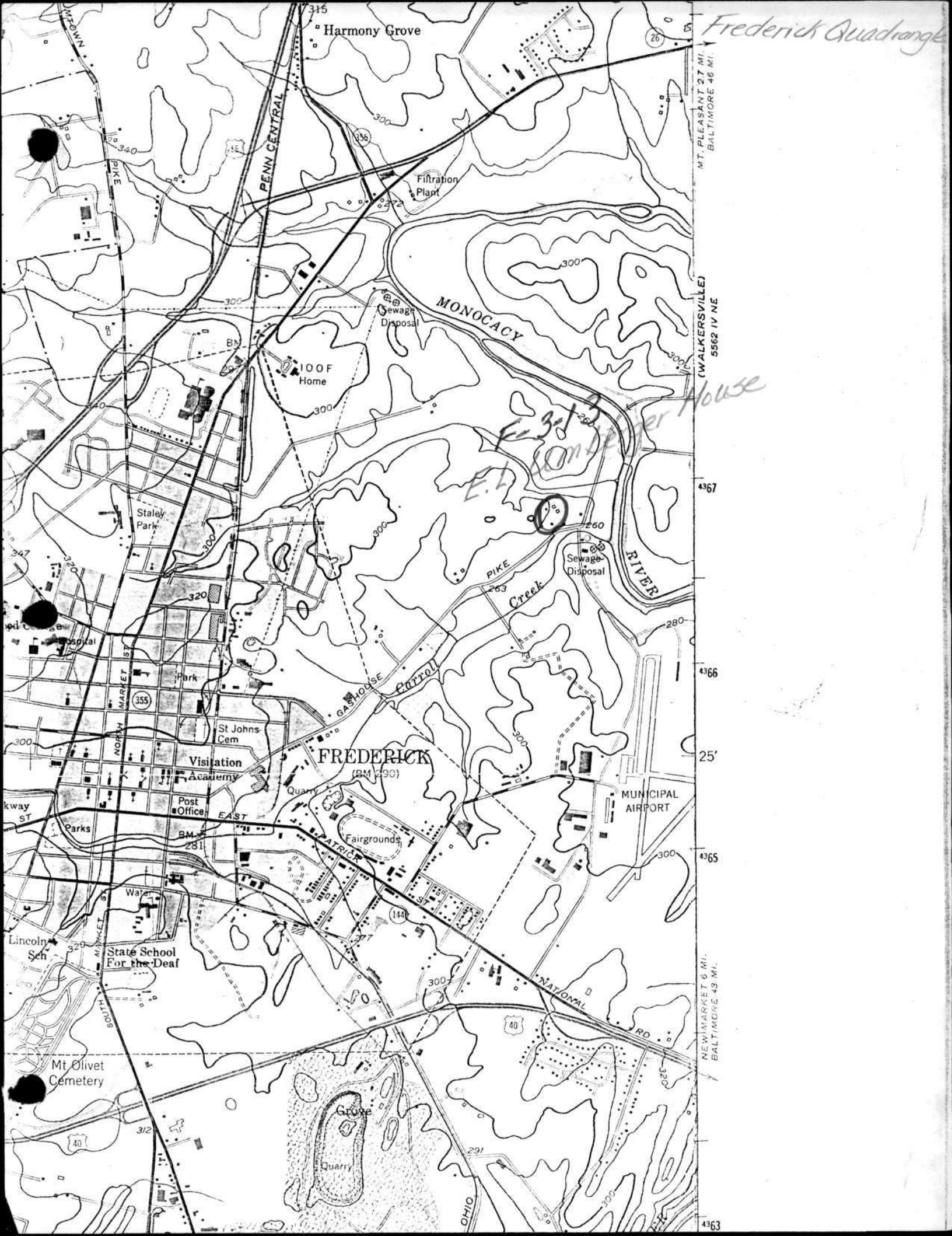
Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust  
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 267-1438









F-3-13

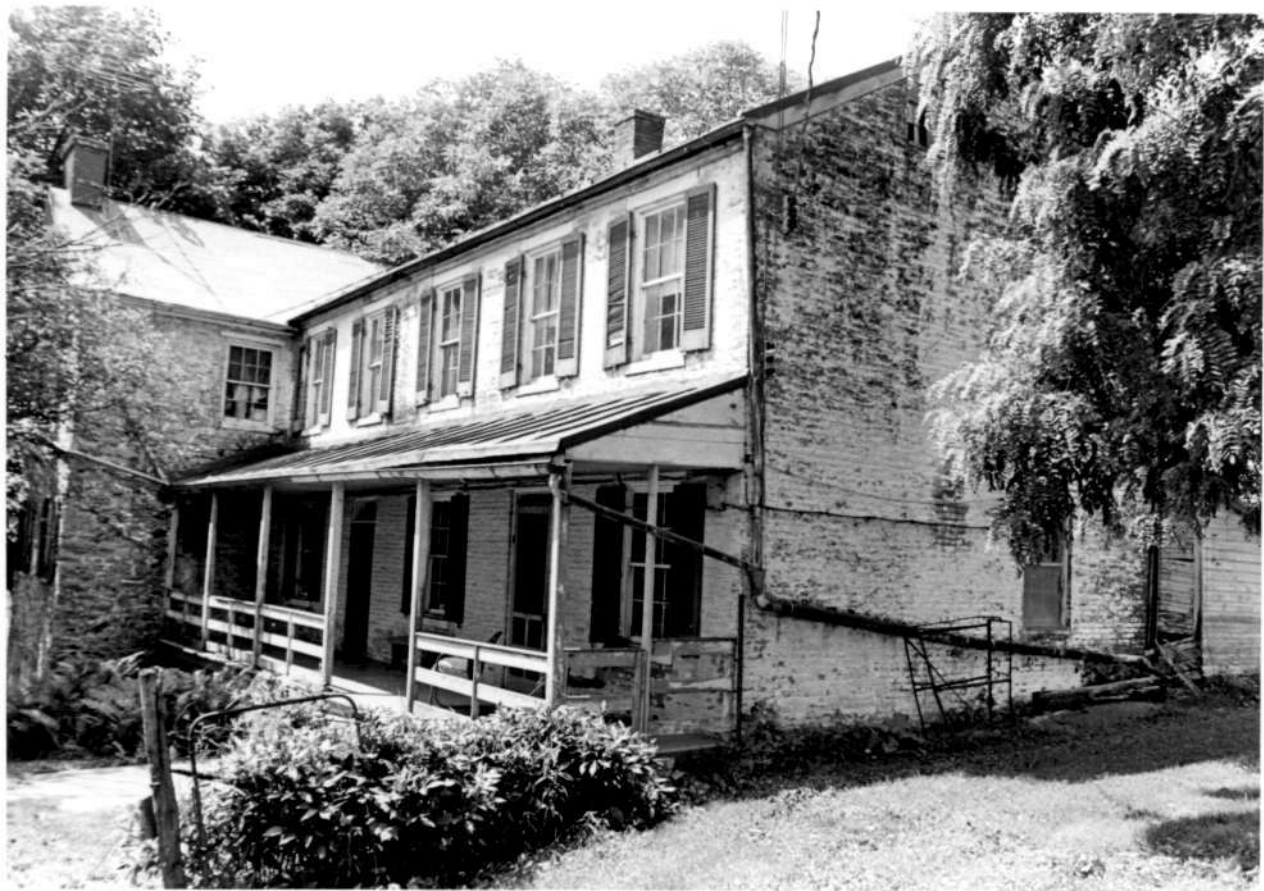
E.L. Umberger

Asse.

northeast elevation

DE 56/15/79

w/ps Dao House  
Dike



F-3-13

E.L. Umberger

Horse

Northwest elevation

DES 6/15/79

W/3 Las Horse  
Pike